

FILED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
TAMPA DIVISION

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CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
TAMPA, FLORIDA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

CASE NO.

8:10-CR-

00188-T30 MAP

18 U.S.C. § 1201(c)

HECTOR DANIEL CAMEJO DE LA FLOR,

18 U.S.C. § 1201(a)(1)

a/k/a ERNESTO,

18 U.S.C. § 875(b)

CARLOS MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,

18 U.S.C. § 981(a)(1)(C) (forfeiture)

a/k/a PIPO,

28 U.S.C. § 2461(c) (forfeiture)

a/k/a ALBERT MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,

a/k/a CARLOS ALBERTO MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR, and

ALEXIS ALBERTO VILTRES RAMOS

INDICTMENT

The Grand Jury charges:

COUNT ONE

(Conspiracy to Commit Kidnapping - 18 U.S.C. § 1201(c))

A. Introduction

At times material to this Indictment:

1. Hector Daniel Camejo de la Flor was a Cuban national, residing in the United States. He was the brother of Carlos Martinez de la Flor, a Cuban national, residing in Mexico.

2. Hector Daniel Camejo de la Flor's uncle, Alexis Alberto Viltres-Ramos, was a Cuban national, residing in the United States.

3. Armando Ismael Victores-Martinez ("Victores") was a resident of Gauanajay, Ciudad Habana in the Republic of Cuba.

4. Jose Armando Victores-Ruiz was the father of Victores and a resident of Tampa, Florida.

**B. The Conspiratorial Agreement**

5. From in or about March 2009 and continuing thereafter up to and including April 2009, at Tampa, in the Middle District of Florida, and elsewhere,

HECTOR DANIEL CAMEJO DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a ERNESTO,  
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a PIPO,  
a/k/a ALBERT MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a CARLOS ALBERTO MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR, and  
ALEXIS ALBERTO VILTRES RAMOS,

defendants herein, knowingly and willfully did combine, conspire, confederate and agree together and with various other persons and organizations, both known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit the offense of kidnapping, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1201.

**C. The Manner and Means of the Conspiracy**

6. It was a part of the conspiracy that the defendants and others would and did solicit and cause to be solicited people residing in Cuba, who had family members in the United States, to leave Cuba for the United States.

7. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the defendants and others would and did inveigle and cause to be inveigled the Cubans in Cuba with promises regarding transporting them to the United States.

8. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the defendants and others would and did carry away and cause to be carried away the Cubans from Cuba but, instead of taking them directly to the United States, carried them and caused them to be carried to Mexico.

9. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the defendants and others would and did seize, kidnap, and confine the Cubans upon their arrival in Mexico until ransom was paid for their release.

10. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the defendants and others would and did contact the family members in the United States of those individuals from Cuba that the conspirators had seized, kidnapped, and confined, to demand the payment of ransom in order to secure their safe release from Mexico.

11. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the defendants and others, in order to obtain the ransom payment, would and did threaten and cause to be threatened the physical safety of those individuals who had been seized, kidnapped and confined in Mexico.

12. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the defendants and others would and did arrange to collect the ransom from family members in the United States of the individuals in Mexico who had been seized, confined, and kidnapped.

13. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the defendants and others would and did collect and cause to be collected the ransom money from family members in the United States of the individuals in Mexico who had been seized, confined, and kidnapped.

14. It was a further part of the conspiracy that the defendants and others would and did perform acts and make statements to hide and conceal, and cause to be hidden and concealed, the purposes of, and the acts done in furtherance of the conspiracy.

#### **D. Overt Acts**

15. In furtherance of the kidnapping conspiracy and to accomplish the object of the conspiracy, the defendants and other conspirators, known and unknown to the Grand

Jury, committed, and caused to be committed, the following Overt Acts, within the Middle District of Florida, and elsewhere, which are described in sum and substance below:

(1) On or about March 21, 2009, conspirators solicited and inveigled Victores and other Cubans, then residing in Cuba, to secretly leave Cuba.

(2) On or about March 22, 2009, conspirators took Victores and the other Cubans out of Cuba on a boat, but, instead of taking them to the United States, the conspirators took Victores and the other Cubans to Mexico.

(3) On or about March 22, 2009, conspirators, who were armed with sticks and guns, met Victores and the other Cubans on the beach in Mexico and then took Victores and the other Cubans to a house, where they were seized, confined, and kidnapped.

(4) On or about March 23, 2009, conspirators told Victores that he had to find a way to pay them \$10,000 or he would be beaten to death.

(5) On or about March 23, 2009, while in Mexico, conspirators ordered Victores to call his father, Jose Armando Victores-Ruiz, in Tampa, Florida, using a cellular phone provided to him by Carlos Martinez de la Flor. During the call, Carlos Martinez de la Flor told Victores's father that his son was being held in Mexico and demanded \$10,000 for his release.

(6) On or about March 30, 2009, from Mexico, Carlos Martinez de la Flor telephoned Victores's father, in Tampa, to explain to him the ransom process.

(7) On or about March 30, 2009, another conspirator, Hector Camejo de la Flor, called Victores's father in Tampa, Florida, to arrange to pick up the ransom money from Victores's father in Tampa, Florida.

(8) On or about March 30, 2009, from Mexico, Carlos Martinez de la Flor spoke by telephone with Victores's father, who was in Tampa, Florida, and who told Victores's father that the person picking up the ransom money was to be trusted and threatened harm to his son, Victores, if the ransom was not paid.

(9) On or about March 31, 2009, Hector Camejo de la Flor spoke by telephone with Victores's father to coordinate the collection of the ransom.

(10) On or about April 1, 2009, Hector Camejo de la Flor spoke by telephone with Victores's father to confirm that the ransom money would be picked up that day.

(11) On or about April 1, 2009, in Tampa, Florida, Hector Camejo de la Flor and Alexis Alberto Viltres Ramos collected the ransom money from Victores's father.

(12) On or about April 16, 2009, conspirators released Victores at the Cancun International Airport where he took a flight to Monterrey, Mexico, and then a bus to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

(13) On or about April 17, 2009, a conspirator contacted Victores's father regarding transporting his son to Tampa in exchange for an additional \$350.

(14) On or about April 17, 2009, after entering the United States through Laredo, Texas, conspirators took Victores, by van, to Tampa, Florida.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1201(c).

**COUNT TWO**

(Kidnapping - 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201(a)(1) and 2)

Between on or about March 21, 2009, through and including on or about April 17, 2009, in the Middle District of Florida and elsewhere, the defendants,

HECTOR DANIEL CAMEJO DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a ERNESTO,  
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a PIPO,  
a/k/a ALBERT MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a CARLOS ALBERTO MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR, and  
ALEXIS ALBERTO VILTRES RAMOS,

aided and abetted by each other and others, did willfully and unlawfully kidnap, abduct, seize, confine, inveigle, decoy, and carry away, Armando Ismael Victores-Martinez, and hold him for ransom, reward and for otherwise, specifically, for \$10,000, and did travel in interstate and foreign commerce from Cuba to Mexico to Florida and did use a means, facility, and instrumentality of interstate and foreign commerce, specifically a telephone, in committing and in furtherance of the commission of the offense.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1201 and 2.

**COUNT THREE**

(Extortion By Interstate Communications -18 U.S.C. §§ 875(b) and 2)

On or about March 30, 2009, in the Middle District of Florida, the defendants,

HECTOR DANIEL CAMEJO DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a ERNESTO,  
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a PIPO,  
a/k/a ALBERT MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a CARLOS ALBERTO MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR, and  
ALEXIS ALBERTO VILTRES RAMOS,

aided and abetted by each other and others, knowingly and with intent to extort money from Jose Armando Victores-Ruiz, did transmit in interstate and foreign commerce from Mexico, to the State of Florida, a communication, that is an oral threat through an international telephone call, to Jose Armando Victores-Ruiz, and the communication contained a threat to kidnap and injure Armando Ismael Victores-Martinez, specifically, that his son would be harmed if the money was not paid.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 875(b) and 2.

**FORFEITURES**

1. The allegations contained in Counts One through Three of this Indictment are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference for the purpose of alleging forfeitures pursuant to the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c).

2. From their engagement in the violations alleged in Counts One through Three of this Indictment, the defendants,

HECTOR DANIEL CAMEJO DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a ERNESTO,  
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a PIPO,  
a/k/a ALBERT MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a CARLOS ALBERTO MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR, and  
ALEXIS ALBERTO VILTRES RAMOS,

shall forfeit to the United States of America, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), all of their interest in any property, real or personal, which constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to such violations, including, but not limited to, a forfeiture money judgment in the amount of \$10,000.00, which represents the amount of proceeds obtained as a result of these violations.

3. If any of the property described in paragraph 2, as a result of any act or omission of the defendants:

- a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;
- c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;

d. has been substantially diminished in value; or

e. has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty,

the United States of America shall be entitled to forfeiture of substitute property under the provisions of Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), as incorporated by Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c).

A TRUE BILL,

Kim C. Goelbee  
Foreperson

A. BRIAN ALBRITTON  
United States Attorney

By:

Thomas N. Palermo  
THOMAS N. PALERMO  
Assistant United States Attorney

By:

Robert T. Monk  
ROBERT T. MONK  
Assistant United States Attorney  
Deputy Chief, Economic Crimes Section



No.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
Middle District of Florida  
Tampa Division

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

HECTOR CAMEJO DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a Ernesto,  
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE LA FLOR,  
a/k/a Pipo,  
a/k/a Albert Martinez De La Flor,  
a/k/a Carlos Alberto Martinez De La Flor, and  
ALEXIS ALBERTO VILTRES RAMOS

**INDICTMENT**

Violations:  
18 U.S.C. § 1201(c)  
18 U.S.C. § 1201(a)(1)  
18 U.S.C. § 875(b)

A true bill,

*Kim C. Hadlee*  
Foreperson

Filed in open court this 5th day  
of May, 2010.

Clerk

Bail \$